FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1843. [NO. 1353.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous to leave the State, offers his residence on Haymount for sale. It is a very desirable piece of property for any one who wishes to be both in town and country at the same time, at all seasons of the year. The property being well known he deems it unnecessary to give a particular description.

ALSO, THE STORE ON HAY STREET, in which he at present does business.

The premises can be examined at any time, on application to J. H. MURPHY.

April 29, 1843. 52-2w

Rock Rest Female School.

THE ensuing Session of this School, which has been revived on its former plan, will commence on the 1st of June. It will receive the unremitting attention of Mr. and Mrs. HARRIS, with competent assistants in Music, Drawing, &c. Board and Tuition $65 per session;—Music $16 per session. No extra charge for French.

The buildings will be in repair by the commencement of the Session.

Rock Rest, near Pittsboro', May 1. 52 4w

NEW YORK PATENT SUGAR REFINERY.

WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY offer, at the following reduced prices, their very superior standard quality of double-refined SUGARS, and which are sold exclusively for *Cash:*

Loaf 10½ cents per pound.
Crushed 10½ cents per pound.
Powdered 10½ cents per pound.

The above are packed as follows:
Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds.
Ditto in half boxes of 150 pounds.
Crushed in barrels of 200 pounds.
Powdered in barrels of 250 pounds.

No charge for packages.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance, to the amount of which *quantities* can readily be adjusted.

No order can be taken for a less quantity than 5 whole or 10 half packages of one kind, or assorted.

Address, WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY,
At the Refinery, corner of South and Montgomery sts., New York.

April 18, 1843. 52-4wpd

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of Poplar Hill Academy. A gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with the lower English branches, and who can give good testimonials of character. Address James Gordon, P. M., Poplar Hill, Anson County, N. C.

April 24, 1843. 52-4w

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterizes the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, colic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

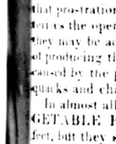
Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.



THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 14, 1843. 50tf

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1843. 48-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RAVENSCROFT GROVE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils, should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, and Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, $25 00 per Session, with $3 00 for the use of the Instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp, $30 00 per Session, with $10 00 for the use of Instrument.

April 10, 1843. 50-6w

Just Received and for Sale,
40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,
46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

Just Received and for Sale,
20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

Received per Fayetteville,
60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 bbls. N. O. SUGAR.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden ex. James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[15] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrotula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hered tary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any further evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me. From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3 000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know further particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risly & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-cowly

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MIRROR.

THE SWORD AND THE STAFF.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

The following song—suggested by the eloquent remarks of Mr. Summers, on the presentation of the sword of Gen. Washington, and the cane of Doctor Franklin, to the Congress of the United States—was sung by Mr. Russell at his recent concert in New York city.

I.

The sword of the hero!
The staff of the sage!
Whose valor and wisdom
Are stamp'd on the age!
Time-hallowed mementoes
Of those who have riven
"The sceptre from tyrants,
The lightning from heaven!"

II.

This weapon, oh Freedom!
Was drawn by thy son;
And it never was sheath'd
Till the battle was won!
No stain of dishonor
Upon it we see!
'Twas never surrender'd—
Except to the free!

III.

While Fame claims the hero
And patriot sage,
Their names to emblazon
On History's page,
No holier relics
Will Liberty hoard,
Than FRANKLIN'S staff, guarded
By WASHINGTON'S sword!

PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

PAY THE PRINTER.

At the particular request of the editor of the Yothway Herald, I will preach, on this occasion, from the following text:

If ye are honest, honorable men,
Go ye and—pay the Printer.

MY HEARERS: There are many seeming trifles in this world, which you are too apt to overlook on account of their apparent unimportance—the neglect of which has plunged thousands into the deepest mire of misery, and sunk their characters into inextricable degradation. Among those ostensible trifles, that of neglecting to pay one's honest debts is the most common, and attended with the worst consequences. It takes off all the silken furze from the fine threads of feeling—creates a sort of misanthropic coldness about the heart—skims off all the cream that may chance to rise upon the milk of generosity—and makes man look as savagely upon his brother man as a dog upon one of his species while engaged in the gratifying employment of eating his master's dinner. One debt begets another. I have always observed that he who owes a man a dollar is sure to owe him a grudge: and he is more ready to pay compound interest on the latter than on the former. Oh my friends, to be over head and ears in love is a bad predicament as a person ought ever to be in; but to be so deep in debt that you can't sleep of nights without being haunted by the ghost of some insatiate creditor, it is enough to give a man the hidrophobia, make him bite a wheelbarrow—cause him to run mad, and create a general consternation among the lamp posts.

My dear friends—the debt that sits heaviest on the conscience of a mortal—provided he has one—is the debt due the printer. It presses harder on one's bosom than the nightmare, galls the soul, frets and chafes every ennobling sentiment—squeezes all the juice of fraternal sympathy from the heart, and leaves it drier than the surface of a roasted potato. A man who wrongs the printer out of a single cent can never expect to enjoy comfort in this world, and may well have doubts of finding it in any other. He will be sure to go down to the grave ere Time shall have bedecked his brow with the silvery blossoms of age, and the green leaves will fall before the first bud of enjoyment expanded. It is true mushrooms of peace may spring up during the short night of forgetfulness, but they will all wither beneath the scorching rays of remorse. How can you my friends, ever have the wickedness and cruelty to cheat the printer, when you consider how much he has done and is every day doing for you? He has poured into the treasuries of your minds some of the most valuable gifts that any thing short of a God can bestow—aye, riches with which you would not part for the whole world and a mortgage upon a small corner of heaven. With the keys of magic, as it were, he has opened them iron-cased doors of the human understanding—dispelled the darkness of ignorance, and lit up the lamps of knowledge and wisdom. The mighty engine—the Press, is surrounded by a halo of glory, and its effulgence extends all over the broad empire of the mind, illuminating the darkest avenue of the heart; and yet the printer, the man who toils at the lever of this soul enlightning instrument—is often robbed of his hard-earned bread by those whom he has delivered from mental bondage and placed in a paradise to lay off and get fat upon the fruits of his labors.

Oh, you ungrateful sinners! if you have a heart moistened with the dews of mercy, instead of gizzards filled with gravel, take heed what I say unto you. If there be one among you in this congregation, whose accounts are not settled with the printer, go and adjust it immediately, and be able to hold your head up in society, like a girdle, be respected by the wise and the good—free from the tortures of a guilty conscience—the mortification of repeated duns, and escape from falling into the clutches of those licensed thieves, the lawyers. If you are honest and honorable men you will go forthwith and pay the printer. You will not wait for the morrow—because there is no to-morrow; it is but a visionary receptable for unredeemed promises; an addled egg in the nest of the future; the debtor's hope, the creditor's curse. If you are dishonest, low-minded sons of Satan, I don't suppose you will ever pay the printer, as long as you have no reputation to lose—no character to sustain—and no morals to cultivate. But, let me tell you, my friends, that if you don't do it your path to the tomb will be strewn with thorns—you will have to gather your daily food from brambles—your children will die of the dysentary and you yourself will never enjoy the blessings of health. I once called on a sick person whom the doctors had given up as a gone case. I asked him if he had made his peace with his Maker? He said he thought he had squared up. I asked if he had forgiven all his enemies. He replied yes. I then asked him if he had made his peace with the printer. He hesitated for a moment, and then said he believed he owed him something like about two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid good-bye to the world. His desire was immediately gratified; and that moment he became convalescent. He is now living in the enjoyment of health and prosperity—at peace with his own conscience, his God and the whole world. Let this be an example for you my friends. Patronize the printer, take the papers, pay for them in advance; and your days will be long upon the earth, and overflowing with the honey of happiness.

My hearers! pay all your debts, and keep an honorable reckoning with your fellow men; but, above all, keep paying, by daily instalments, that everlasting debt of gratitude which you owe to Him from whom you obtained capital sufficient to begin the first transaction of life, so that when you come to balance accounts at the day of general settlements all things may appear fair and above board.

Result of Industry.—The Goddard estate was recently sold at auction for ninety-two thousand dollars, to a citizen of Boston who commenced business as a tailor, and for a long time kept what is called a "slop shop" in Ann street. He was asked after the sale if he would like a part of the amount mentioned to remain on mortgage, and he answered in the negative; and in his rough, off-hand manner, inquired whether he should give a *check* for the ninety-two thousand, or the *bills*. As in these perilous times the bills were deemed to be quite as good as the tailor's check, they were preferred, and the tailor immediately proceeded to State street, presented his check for the ninety-two thousand, received ninety-two bills of the denomination of one thousand each, and trudged back to pay the amount for the Goddard estate, which is now his property. Such is sometimes the result of industry and perseverance.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The convenient plea of *Insanity* in cases of homicide is as little relished by reflecting minds in England as in this country. The poet Campbell thus hits the late case of McNaughton in a London paper:

ON A LATE ACQUITTAL—BY T. CAMPBELL.

Ye people of England! exult and be glad,
For ye're now at the will of the merciless mad:
Why say ye that but three authorities reign—
Crown, Commons, and Lords! You omit the insane!
They're a privileg'd class, whom no statute controls,
And their murderous charter exists in their souls.
Do they wish to spill blood—they have only to play
A few pranks—get asylum'd a month and a day—
Then heigh! to escape from the mad doctor's keys,
And to pistol or stab whomsoever they please.
Now, the dog has a human-like wit—in creation
He resembles most nearly our own generation:
Then if madmen for murder escape with impunity,
Why deny a poor dog the same noble immunity?
So, if dog or man bite you, beware being nettled.
For crime is no crime—when the mind is unsettled.

A Touching Scene.—The most touching scene we have lately beheld, we witnessed yesterday, in the little back room of the Police Office. It was the parting of a desperate burglar with his wife. He had just been arrested for a series of extensive robberies, and was about to start for the prison, to await his trail. The woman was a fine looking English woman, of ardent temperament and strong affection. She was handsome; had a dark, pathetic eye, and a countenance that spoke of human feeling. The man was a rough, rather small, ill-looking fellow, with a ruffian like visage and demeanor. Yet his wife's tenderness and tears seemed to melt even his callous heart. She clung to his hand, pressed it, and seemed willing rather to part with life itself, than with the presence of one, who, however despised by all the rest of the world, was the world and all to her. In her arms was a beautiful boy—their only child—a little innocent, chubby-cheeked, flaxen headed fellow, that might have sat for the picture of an angel! He did not seem to comprehend the scene, but gazed on the whole with child-like wonder. The burglar stooped down and kissed his fair-haired boy, and as he did it, an unbidden tear stole down his rough face. "Good, good bye—Bobby," stammered the father, striving to keep down his choking sensations. The woman shrieked and sobbed. The little boy stared at his retreating father, and when the officers had closed the door upon his person, the child looked innocently up, parted his mother's dishevelled hair from her eyes, and said, "Mother! where is father going to?" We could stand it no longer—put on our hat and ran.

New York Spirit of the Times.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th says: "Our Banks are doing nothing but receiving and paying deposites and renewing notes—the sluggish remainder of their discount lines. The circulation is made up of Indiana notes, and those of a few of the more distant of the Ohio Banks. It is meager, but what there is of it is good, and we are glad that the spirit of destructionism, which has closed our manufactories, wound up our banks, and crippled our trade, has left us even this little remnant of our prosperity."

Sleep no More.—Mr. Robert Fleming Gourlay announces through a Boston paper, that he will deliver lectures on the art of living without sleep. He asserts that he has not slept for the last fifty-two months, and desires that a committee be appointed to watch night and day, to convince themselves of the truth of his assertions. He proposes also to enliven his discourse, which is to be divided into five parts, with songs between each part.

Iron Ship.—The British ship John Garrow, which arrived at New Orleans on the 6th instant from Liverpool, it is stated in the Bee, is built entirely of iron. Her admeasurement is 812 tons, and her carrying capacity much greater than that of an ordinary built vessel of the same size.

A Lesson for the Desponding.—Wm. Cobbet has said: "Go and kick an ant's nest about, and you will see the little laborious, courageous, creatures, *instantly* set to work to get it together again; and if you do this ten times over, they will do the same. Here is the sort of stuff that men must be made of, to oppose, with success, those who, by whatever means, get possession of great mischievous power.—*Ex. paper.*

CURIOUS CHARGE.—The Madisonian says:—"The Globe junto manage capitally. They managed to obtain jobs of printing from the present administration by means of bribery."

Which member of the administration has accepted of the bribe!—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

75,000 hogs were killed during the late season on the lesser Wabash, in Indiana.

REDUCED TERMS,
TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED AT

Two Dollars in advance,
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year, or
$3 00 at the end of the year.

[BY REQUEST.]

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1843.

I have the pleasure to-day to furnish your readers with some account of the splendid complimentary dinner, given on Friday the 14th instant, by Jesse Brown, Esq., the veteran host of the "Indian Queen Hotel," to the mail contractors, for the southern division. The preliminary proceedings are as follows:—

In pursuance of previous notice, a large meeting of the mail contractors for the southern division, now on business in the city of Washington, convened at the Indian Queen hotel, on Wednesday the 12th of April, 1843, and organised by appointing Genl. Edward B. Dudley chairman, and D. A. Saltmarsh secretary.

1st. It was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Messrs. Brown, of the Indian Queen hotel, for their present kind offer of their annual dinners to the mail contractors; and that Friday, the 14th inst., be the day fixed upon for partaking of their hospitality, if convenient to them.

2d. That W. P. Farish, of Va.; Gen. S. F. Patterson, of N. C.; John McLean, of S. C.; J. Edgar Thompson, of Geo.; and Philip A. Stockton, of Fa.; be a committee to invite in the name of Messrs. Brown, the Postmaster General, his assistants, the auditor of the Post Office Department and the chief clerks of the Bureaus.

3d. That John L. Mustian, of Geo.; Valentine Ripley, of S. C., and James M. Waddell, of N. C., be a committee to invite mail contractors generally, who are **now in the** city, in the name of Messrs. Brown, to partake of this renewed proof of their hospitality, and kindly feelings for the fraternity.

4th. That Major E. P. Guion, of N. C.; Captain R. Ward, of S. C.; John McLean, of S. C.; John L. Mustian, of Geo.; and O. Saltmarsh, of Geo.; be a committee of arrangements.

The committee of arrangements reported the time fixed upon by the meeting as suiting the convenience of Messrs. Brown, and Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of N. C., for President, and John McLean, of N. C., W. P. Farish, of Va., D. A. Saltmarsh, of Geo., and Col. F. H. Elmore, of South Carolina, for Vice presidents. The meeting accepted these reports, and adjourned to meet again at Messrs. Brown's dining room at three o'clock on Friday afternoon. At the hour appointed the committee of arrangements proceeded in carriages, to the General Post Office Department, and escorted Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, Messrs. Hobbie, Bryan and Skinner, the Hon. Mr. Whittlesey, Messrs. John Marron, Wm. H. Dundas, Thomas A. Addison and Peter G. Washington, chief clerks, to the hotel, where they were most cordially received by about three hundred gentlemen in attendance. At four o'clock, precisely, the welcome signal for dinner was announced, when the company proceeded to the spacious dining room in double file, preceded by the Hon. Governor Dudley, President of the day, and the Hon. Postmaster General. Two long tables extending the whole length of the room, and a third table placed at the head of the room in the centre, soon attracted particular attention, and, in the most perfect order, the company, numbering nearly 300, were soon seated.

These tables presented an abundance of all the substantials which the country affords; together with the richest profusion of pastry and other *et cetera* which could "please the palate or delight the eye." It is needless for me to add that all was "done up" in the fine style which has always characterized the "Indian Queen."

The centre table was occupied by Ex-Governor Dudley, presiding; on his right was seated the Hon. Postmaster General and on his left Dixon H. Lewis, member of Congress for many years, from the State of Alabama.

The Vice Presidents presided with much dignity, at the other tables; and in the lapse of a little time, every thing was in "full tide of successful experiment."

As soon as ample justice had been done to the dinner, "sparkling Madeira" and "fine old Sherry," (some of which was forty years old) superceded, and the first toast announced by the accomplished chairman, (Gov. Dudley) was,

"Our country—our whole country."—Which was drunk with enthusiastic delight; and was soon succeeded by

"The President of the United States." Which was repeated from one end of the tables to the other, and also drunk with great enthusiasm. William P. Farish, Esq., of Va., one of the Vice Presidents, then gave,

"The Postmaster General, with his assistants, may they long remain in office to administer justice to contractors, as they have always done on former occasions."

Such was the applause when this toast was announced that several seconds passed before any response could be made. Every eye was then directed to the head of the table, when the Postmaster General arose and said in substance,

Mr. President: It had become the fashion of the day on occasions like the present, when a person was complimented by being noticed in the manner he had just been, to persecute his friends with a speech. For his part he would prefer the old practice, which was, before a man was toasted, his friends either put him under the table or kindly invited him out of doors. [Cheers.]

For the compliment which was implied from the toast and the manner of its reception, he could not do less than to tender to the company his unfeigned thanks. He was surrounded by many to whom he was personally a stranger, though in their midst he recognized some with whom he had the honor of a personal acquaintance, and whom he recognized by the endearing title of friends for many years.—[Applause.]

Called by the Chief Magistrate of the nation to manage the delicate and complicated concerns of the Post Office Department at a time of high peculiar political excitement, at a period when the energies of the country were deadened—enterprise, public and private, suffering under a paralysis, the monetary affairs of the government and country deranged, he hesitated and feared the responsibility which he was about to assume. To a confidence engendered by a long personal acquaintance which was (he was proud to acknowledge and to reciprocate,) entertained for him by the President, he felt indebted for the distinction of being selected as one of his constitutional advisers, and he felt that it was no less a personal than a public duty to obey the call, and hazard the little reputation for business which he had, in an effort to conduct the affairs of a Department which addressed itself to every interest in this wide spread republic.

It should not be forgotten, said Mr Wickliffe, that the Post Office Department rests not for its support upon the general treasury of the Union. Unlike the other departments of the government, whose wants are ever supplied from the public cribs, the General Post Office has both to create and disburse its own funds. To accomplish the first, it must, in the performance of the second duty, render itself useful and popular to the community. Its only support is the voluntary contributions from the business, social and intellectual classes—indeed, he might say, from all classes. What portion of our people is there who has not a deep interest in the successful operations of the Post Office? None. The Miss at her boarding school—the philosopher in his closet—the man of business, and the man without business—the man at home and the man abroad—all—all feel a deep, a lively interest in the regular and successful operations of the U. States mail.

To the duty of superintending this vast machine, Mr Wickliffe said, he could not boast of having brought to the common stock of the administration, talents which challenge the admiration of his fellow citizens. He had a right to say, however, he entered upon the discharge of it with an honest zeal and determination to promote the public interest, if laborious industry and a love of impartial justice could accomplish that end. [Loud cheers.]

He had started with an avowal of the principle that the department should sustain itself. So far, with the efficient aid of his subordinates, assistants, officers and mail contractors, (to which he was proud to bear testimony here and elsewhere,) he had succeeded in this effort beyond his most sanguine hopes. Up to this day, continued Mr Wickliffe, *no contractor or creditor who has presented his claim for services rendered, properly vouched, has been delayed longer than was necessary to count him his money, or deliver to him his warrant to draw it.* [Great and enthusiastic cheering, and many spontaneous attestations to the fact.] If it shall ever happen, Mr President, while I have the honor of acting as the head of this department, said Mr Wickliffe, that an honest and faithful contractor be turned from the auditor's desk with a response, that though he has rendered the service, the government is unable to pay him his money, I am both publicly and privately pledged to ask the President to relieve me from the elevated but mortifying position of witnessing such gross injustice. [Continued applause.]

"*Good service and prompt payment to contractors,*" is the motto he should like to have inscribed upon his political tomb when it shall be erected.—[Long and loud cheering.] To enable him to earn and merit this distinction, however, he must appeal to that class of his associates and co-workers (the contractors) whom he was now addressing. Much, very much, indeed he might say every thing, depended upon the fidelity with which they performed their contract, duty and obligation, and it was with pleasure that he bore testimony to the evident improvement in the contract department within the last twelve months. [Cheers.]

Mr President, said Mr Wickliffe, I have been betrayed into the error I condemned. I am not only inflicting upon you but afflicting my friends with a speech. I will close, and with your permission will offer an amendment or rather an addition to the very excellent sentiment first given by yourself—"Our country—our whole country." I will, sir, add, "*and her institutions—a faithful, honest and fearless administration of them for the good of the whole.*"

The Postmaster General resumed his seat amidst loud and repeated bursts of applause from the whole company.

The next toast given was "The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department." To which the Hon. Mr Whittlesey responded in a very neat and appropriate manner; and resumed his seat amidst demonstrations of great applause.

John McLean, Esq. of N. Carolina, one of the vice presidents, then announced the following toast:

"The First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States—the efficient and popular officer—in private life, the excellent citizen."

This toast was drunk with high enthusiasm, and as soon as the applause had subsided, the Hon. S. R. Hobbie arose, and excused himself from what he considered the unnecessary effort of adding any thing to the eloquent and interesting remarks that had been delivered. Besides, we had the promise, he thought, in certain faces present, not usual to meet on these occasions, of a rarer entertainment than a speech of his at this time could afford. His response to the notice so respectfully taken of him, he would therefore beg leave to offer in a toast:

"The Southern Contractor—on his route, the energetic man of business—at the social board, the accomplished gentleman."

O. Saltmarsh, Esq. then gave

"Our distinguished guest from Alabama, the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis—the man in whose hands all parties are safe."

The Hon. Mr Lewis responded to this sentiment in a brief, but truly eloquent manner, and sat down amidst rapturous applause.

D. A. Saltmarsh, Esq. of Georgia, vice president, then offered:

"The Second Assistant Postmaster General—an honored son of the Buck-eye State—his unyielding integrity and amiable deportment have always endeared him to his countrymen."

Mr. Bryan in response, said that he trusted he would find a ready excuse from making a formal speech upon the occasion, when it was reflected that he followed several gentlemen to the force and truth of whose remarks he and others around him must bear venerable testimony. Mr. Bryan remarked, that, being a new hand in the public employment here, and consequently, and perhaps quite necessarily, much less familiar with the minute details of the public service to which he stood immediately connected, than others, he could be expected to occupy a place but little above that of a humble learner in the great school of intelligence which the Post Office Department so bountifully diffused over the American continent, and he would therefore, if he understood his true position before the company, and he believed he did, appear better as a learner than a teacher; a listener than an instructor. He concluded by offering the following toast:—

"Public and Private Intelligence.—Wise and wholesome measures of national policy—freedom of opinion, and freedom of the press throughout the world."

The next toast announced was:—

"The Third Assistant Postmaster General."

John S. Skinner, Esq., then arose and entertained the company for some time with a comical and amusing speech which frequently elicited bursts of applause, and clearly indicated that he was fully acquainted with the various branches of duty devolving upon him as the head of the "Inspection office." He sat down amidst loud and continued cheers.

The Hon. S. R. Hobbie then called the attention of the company to a gentleman present—an honored son of the South, formerly distinguished in the legislative branch of this government, now (he was happy to see) connected with the Post Office service, upon one of its most important lines. He gave—

"Col. Elmore, of South Carolina."

The name of Col. Elmore was repeated in a most flattering manner all over the room, and drunk with enthusiasm. The distinguished gentleman then arose, and delivered a most eloquent and powerful response, which convinced all present that Major Hobbie had duly appreciated the exalted talents and brilliant genius of the gentleman toasted. I only regret that I had not the good fortune to obtain a copy of the speech, and my distance was too great to report it.

The following volunteer toast was offered:

By P. A. Stockton, Esq., of Florida.—Much as men of our profession admire the horse, we still have a high regard for the Hobby (Hobbie.)

Governor Dudley, the accomplished chairman then announced the following toast; which was drunk standing and with repeated cheering:

"Our Host of the Indian Queen.—His sumptuous fare is only surpassed by his *unbounded liberality.* We tender him our best wishes for a long continuance of health and happiness."

The company retired at an early hour highly gratified with the entire proceedings of the day, and wishing long life and happiness to the venerable Jesse Brown and his family.

He is a public benefactor who, by the prudent and skillful outlay of his money in bettering its condition, shall make a single field yield permanently a double crop: and he who does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory—nay, he does more, he doubles to this extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the state any larger actual area to defend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil! Health and long life be their fortune—may their hearts be light, and their purses heavy—may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary—may they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons reap still heavier harvests.

Blackwood's Magazine.

A sorry Man.—Dan Marble tells a story about a Yankee Tailor dunning a man for the amount of his bill. The man said he "was sorry, very sorry that he couldn't pay it." "Well," said the Tailor, "I took you for a man that would be sorry, but if you are sorrier than I am, I'll quit."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The distant papers are full of rumors of changes in the Cabinet, or at least of one important change in the retirement of Mr. Webster from the office of Secretary of State, and the appointment of a successor. Some of our contemporaries have found a place for the retiring Secretary in the London Mission, in place of Mr. Everett, should that gentleman accept the appointment to China.

We believe, from what we hear, that it is true that Mr. Webster will resign his situation in the Department of State in a few days; but we do not credit the idea that, in any event, he would be appointed to the London Mission. That he would be willing to go abroad, for a particular or specific object of importance—an object of such a character, for example, as that hinted at in the subjoined article from the New York Courier & Enquirer of Thursday—is probable enough; but we hardly imagine that he would leave the country to take upon himself the duties of an ordinary and standing Legation. Indeed, we understand that Mr. Webster has at present neither any desire nor any expectation of going abroad at all. So, at least, say his friends, who are likely to be well informed.

Extract from a letter published in the Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday.

"I have seen a letter direct from Washington, which states that arrangements have been made by which the Hon. Daniel Webster will continue as Secretary of State for some time yet, and that it is more than probable that the Cabinet for the present will remain unchanged."

In several other papers we see it stated that Mr. Webster has determined to remain in the Cabinet of John Tyler, in the hope of being enabled to negotiate a *Commercial Treaty* with England.

Now that the matter has thus publicly been referred to, we feel at liberty to say that there is no doubt but such is the object of his remaining; and most cordially do we wish him success in his great and patriotic undertaking—an undertaking which we have reason to believe is based upon an existing understanding between him and the present Ministry of England, and to which we have no doubt Sir Robert Peel in his recent admirable speech alluded, when he said he expected very shortly to see the amicable relations now existing between the two countries greatly strengthened. We were apprized of this desire of Mr. Webster some months since; and then, as now, we expressed our decided conviction that a Commercial Treaty which shall definitively and *permanently* arrange a *Tariff* between England and the United States, would be one of the greatest blessings to our country which could be conferred by *any* Administration.

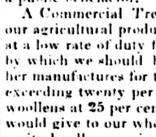
England not only requires but there is almost a necessity existing for her *receiving* our great agricultural products, such as flour, beef, and pork; and there is no doubt but she is prepared to admit these necessaries of life on terms highly advantageous to our agricultural population, provided we in return will abstain from prohibitory duties on her manufactures. And this being the case, let us very briefly examine into the operation of a judicious *Commercial Treaty* which would secure to us a permanent market for the products of our agricultural industry.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of a tariff for *protection* has ever been founded upon the fact that, by diverting a portion of our home industry to manufactures, we secure a home market for the products of agriculture. Of our entire population, at least *six-sevenths* are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture; and this great interest, therefore, presents the first and greatest demands upon the Government for its fostering care and protection. Consequently, a Commercial Treaty which would afford adequate and healthy protection to our manufactures—a protection based upon legitimate foreign competition—and at the same time secure an advantageous foreign market for our superabundance of agricultural products, would benefit the whole country, and give new life and energy to *agriculture* and *commerce*, without in any way interfering with a *healthy* growth of our manufactures. What all the great interests of our country require more than all things else is, *stability in our legislation.* This we have never had, and never will have, so long as the questions of tariff and free trade are permitted to be mixed up with our political contests for the Presidency; and if Mr. Webster should succeed in negotiating such a treaty as the Senate of the United States could conscientiously approve, the whole country would forget his *Faneuil Hall* speech, and look to him as a public benefactor.

A Commercial Treaty which should secure to our agricultural products introduction into England at a low rate of duty for the next fifteen years, and by which we should bind ourselves to receive all her manufactures for the same period at a duty not exceeding twenty per cent., with the exception of woollens at 25 per cent. and iron at a higher rate, would give to our whole country a degree of prosperity hardly conceivable by any person who has not reflected upon the subject. Reduce the duty on cotton, tobacco, flour, beef, and pork, so that all the producers of these great staples should be directly benefited by the reduction, and who can doubt but the People of the United States would have good cause to rejoice! And if at the same time a just and liberal protection be secured to the manufacturer, he, too, would have cause for rejoicing in having at length secured to him *stability* in the tariff of duties imposed upon English manufactures.—And thus, while agriculture, as the first great interest of the country, would be stimulated and rewarded, and our manufactures receive a wholesome protection, *commerce*, the hand-maiden of both these great interests, would flourish to an extent never before known.

Millerism seems to have gone by water instead of fire, at Providence, on Sunday, the 23d instant. A writer in the Journal says that "on that day several Millerites in that city walked the streets and fields all day arrayed in their ascension robes, dripping from top to bottom, looking for the Saviour to come in the pouring clouds to receive them and set the world on fire. Surely we have need of an insane hospital—and that a large one: the Tockwotten house would not be too spacious."

WATCHES
AND JEWELRY,
LOWER THAN EVER.



IN consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

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All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

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New York, 1843. 48-2mi.

Mr. RAYNER.

We had at one time feared that this distinguished son of the Old North State would retire from public life, as there were rumors to that effect in circulation. If however, Mr. R. ever entertained the idea of seeking in the repose of private life that happiness and tranquility which are denied to those who embark on the troubled ocean of politics, he has sacrificed his own inclinations to his convictions of duty, and to the unanimous and spontaneous calls made on him by friends who knew the value of his services too well to consent to part with them. He is again a candidate for Congress, and we cannot entertain a doubt that he will be triumphantly re-elected and resume that honorable and useful career which has redounded so much to his own fame, and the credit of the State which he, in part, represented.

North Carolina was, at the last election, under a temporary cloud. The treachery of John Tyler, and the apathy of the Whigs, threw the State into the hands of the Locos. That cloud has now passed away. In North Carolina, as in Virginia, the Locos, in the insolence of power, disgusted the people, and they will receive there, as they have, in *part*, received here, their reward. Loco Focoism, like "vice," is

"A monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen,"

and whenever it has been able to show its true features, it has never failed to disgust the people and bring down their wrath on its head.

If there be a State in the Union which is thoroughly Whig, North Carolina is that State, and all her elections from this period through 1844 will prove it. Her next Assembly will be Whig in both branches, and in November '44, her majority for Harry of the West will make her late "Terrapin Law Givers" feel as if a coal of fire had been placed on their backs.

Virginia, we hope and believe, will profit by her good example. Her late elections show that she is coming round on the right tack, and we have no doubt that, at the proper time, she will be found in company with her ancient consort, with the Whig flag flying at her mast-head.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

It is announced in the Messenger that "the Hon. James J. McKay, yielding to the entreaties of a number of his Democratic friends, has consented to become *the* candidate to represent this, the 6th District, in the next Congress of the United States." The use of the phrase "*the* candidate" would imply that it is supposed Gen. McKay will be the sole candidate in this District. So far as we have heard, he will be. At any rate, no movement has been made by the Whigs of any part of the District looking to the nomination of a candidate of their own party. The anti-Whig majority in this District at the last August election was 2,897.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

LOST OR STOLEN TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a list of about $100,000 of Treasury notes, which he says he has received information were made up in a package at the custom-house in New Orleans, *on the 26th July last*, but which have never been received by the Department. He further says: "It has been ascertained that some of the notes thus paid and cancelled have been paid into the custom-houses and to receivers of public moneys, bearing very slight indications, *if any*, of a prior cancellation, from which it is apprehended that others of the same description are in circulation." The Secretary adds: "These notes are wholly invalid, and cannot be received or *in any way acknowledged* by the Treasury." What authority we would ask, has the Government of the United States thus to *repudiate* one hundred thousand dollars of its obligations? An officer of the Government embezzles that amount of Treasury notes and after a lapse of *nine months*, giving him ample time to dispose of them, and scatter them from one end of the Union to the other, during which they pass into the hands of hundreds of *innocent holders*, the Secretary of the Treasury gravely informs them that the United States will not pay them or in any way acknowledge them. How different and how honorable was the conduct of the British government in relation to the fraudulent issues of Exchequer Bills; they honestly paid the bills, and took measures to punish the offenders. But our Government dishonestly refuses to pay its *genuine* obligations, and will, in all probability, allow the perpetrator of the fraud to go unpunished. The effect of this unwise movement of Mr. Spencer is to be seen in the fall of United States stock, which had reached 113, and was steadily advancing; but which, since the publication of the Secretary, has receded to 111, (while all other stocks have advanced,) with a strong disposition on the part of holders to sell.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Heavy Verdict against Jesse Hoyt.—The suit of the *United States* vs. *Jesse Hoyt*, late Collector of the port of New York, terminated on Thursday in the United States Circuit Court, (Judges Thompson and Betts presiding,) in a verdict of $220,837 85 damages and six cents costs. The Court in its charge, stated that the claim for commission on receipts and disbursements made by Mr. Hoyt was not contemplated by law, and could not be allowed. Mr. Hoyt gave six sureties, on being appointed collector, who are bound in the sum of $200,000.

The Columbus (Ga.) Journal, one of the leading Democratic organs of the South, thus discourses:

"We have put the name of Mr. Calhoun at the head of our columns this week as our choice for the Presidency. We have said nothing about being subject to the decision of a Convention, because we do not know whether we shall submit to it or not. We have no great faith in Conventions, of which more hereafter."

It is a singular fact that Mr. Van Buren is now a competitor for the Presidency against Mr. Calhoun, who voted in favor of his rejection as Minister to the Court of St. James. They are now both of the same party, and both looking to the same Convention for support!

TYLERISM.—The following letters, which should be bound up and labelled "the beauties of Tylerism," show the object to which the present Administration is devoting itself:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, April 10, 1843.

Sir: You are charged with being exceedingly hostile to the President and his measures, and that you and Gurdon Chapman were "at the Whig meeting or caucus got up in Norwich by the friends of Mr. Clay in opposition to Democracy and the present Administration of the General Government; at which time and place his Excellency John Tyler, the President of the United States, was denounced in no measured terms."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. BRYAN,
2d Assistant Postmaster General.

Samuel M. Downer, Esq.,
Postmaster, Norwich, Conn.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, April 10, 1843.

Sir: You are charged with being at heart opposed to the present Administration and its measures—with uniting secretly in the plans and participating in the meeting of the enemies of the President of the United States—and also with being interested in the establishment of a political newspaper; and your removal from office is solicited upon these grounds.

The Postmaster General instructs me to inform you of the above charges, in order that you may have an opportunity to explain.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN A. BRYAN.
Postmaster, Princeton, New Jersey.

Both of the above persons were removed from office within a few days after the date of these letters, without regard to denials and explanations which were (in one of the cases at least,) promptly offered.

The Globe is greatly alarmed at the signs of disunion in the Locofoco ranks. Hear its groans:—

"It must be obvious, that the inevitable result of a failure in organizing a Democratic general convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, or a refusal of one or more candidates to submit to its decision, will either insure the election of a Whig by the suffrages of the people, or throw the choice into the House of Representatives; and, no matter who might be chosen there, the people would not be satisfied. Indeed, we believe that it would be better for the Democratic party that a Whig should be elected, than that a Democrat should be elected by the House of Representatives."

Mississippi is a great State for discoveries in the morality of Debt Paying. A writer in the Free Trader of the 18th ult., argues that *security* debts are not binding, and that to make a man pay a note merely because he endorsed it, is most outrageous. The man is a genius, and will be distinguished some day;—he may wake up some fine morning and find himself not only famous but *in*famous to boot.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Fletcher Webster has arrived in Boston, having resigned his office of Chief Clerk in the Department of State, and received his commission as Secretary of Legation in the China mission.

Horrible Murder.—Four persons were murdered in Warren county, New Jersey, on Monday night last. An old man (a bachelor) named Parke, a man of wealth, that lived with his brother-in-law, (Castner) whose dead body was found on Tuesday morning, a short distance from the house dead and his person horribly mangled. On going into the house the corpse of Parke was found in his bed; in the next room the corpse of Mrs. Castner and that of her child about two years old—all appeared to have been killed by the same weapon. A small boy was found in another room seriously wounded in his head, and unconscious of what had happened. Two other boys in another room were the only ones of the household unharmed by the demons. The object of the murderers was no doubt to obtain money, of which there was about $3000 in the house; they only found about $250. A stranger had been lurking about the neighborhood for some days, and is supposed to be the wretch that committed the horrible deed.

Life in Missouri.—The North Carolina Reporter says:—A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of this State, was last year persuaded by some wags of his neighborhood, that if he did not reach the State House at ten o'clock on the day of assembly, he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted with hunting-frock, rifle and Bowie knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the State House, where he hitched his nag. A crowd were in the chamber of the lower house, on the ground floor, walking about with hats on, and smoking cigars. These he passed, ran up stairs in the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled—"Stranger, whar's the man that swors me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials. "Walk this way," said the clerk, who was at the same time, lighting a real principe, and he was sworn without an inquiry. When the feller came to count noses he found there was one Senator too many present. The mistake was soon discovered, and the huntsman was informed that he did not belong there.

"Fool who, with your corn bread!" he roared. "You can't flank this child no how you can fix it. I'm elected for this here legislature, and I'll go agin all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of your oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, just say the word, and I'll light upon you like a slavy upon a woodchuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two legged animal, hop on, just as soon as you like. Though I'm from the back country, I'm a leetle smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove."

After this admirable harangue, he put his Bowie knife between his teeth and took up his rifle with, "Come here old Suke, and stand by me!" at the same time presenting it at the chairman, who however, had seen such people before. After some expostulation the man was persuaded he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife, flung his gun on his shoulder and with a profound congee, remarked "Gentlemen I beg your pardon, but if I didn't think that ar lower room was a groggery, may I be shot."

"Only think," said Mrs. Brown to another gossip, "them loco focos are going to put on more taxes." "No? you don't say so?" "Yes they be; this paper says they'll tax our *credulity*."—*Boston Post.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 1.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

News from Europe, five days later, received yesterday by the packet ship [illegible] land, Captain Bartlett, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant, the Britannia, which brought the latest previous dates, [illegible] sailed on the 4th. As will be seen by Marine List, quite a fleet of packets arrived yesterday from Europe, their cargoes consigned to merchants in this city.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America. He recapitulated the leading incidents in the history of the boundary disputes between the two countries, and pronounced a strong censure on General Cass, which he described as exasperating the ill-feeling which prevailed in the minds of the lower classes of Americans towards England, pandering to the worst passions of the mob, for the purpose of succeeding to the presidential chair of the Union. The motion was carried without a division.

In the course of his speech, the following eloquent passage in relation to the United States occurs. It is a great compliment from a great statesman. Pray Heaven that it may not prove to be flattery:—

I hope and trust, for the sake of America first—for the sake of England next—for the sake of humanity at large—that the prosperity and happiness of that great people will be perpetuated for[illegible]. My lords, I cannot view with indifference the magnificent empire which Englishmen have erected in that land; and my heart glows when I reflect that England is owing that which America never scruples to confess she owes to England—those laws, those institutions—above all, that spirit of liberty, of religious as well as of civil liberty, which has made the American republic the greatest democratic nation that ever held existence upon the face of this earth. Contemplated in itself, there is enough to fill us with admiration, with hope, with exultation; but in order to appreciate its merits and to carry those feelings to their uttermost, it is necessary that we compare and contrast it with what has happened elsewhere, in other parts of the new world, where all the gifts of Nature were not attended with the blessings of social existence. Look at South America; look at the events which have separated the Spanish colonies from the parent State; contemplate for a moment the rich abundance of natural blessings, physical resources, of animal power, of all that can make a people great and prosperous and powerful—above all, the gifts which ought to make them thankful to Heaven—peaceful and contented with one another; their boundless expanse of space diversified with every species of soil which can pour into the lap the produce of industry or scent the air with perfumes, or enrich man by the wealth, the prosperity and unsurpassed wealth of their minerals; every diversity of the most delicious climates, varying from the temperate to the torrid; every thing in absolute perfection, in abundance; these, a people of boundless capacity, numerous, various in their race, from the industry of the negro to the swiftness of the Indian and the ability, the practised ability of the European and her descendants. All these rich treasures which Providence showered on them in such immeasurable abundance had none of them sufficed to prevent anarchy from being enthroned there, had totally failed to secure the establishment of even the semblance of a steady, fixed, regular Republic. But then turn your eye to the contrast, and compare them with North America, where you see men who, struggling with a hard climate, with, in many places, an ungrateful soil; their numbers, small at first, increasing rapidly; becoming countless and spreading over a vast extent of land, had erected a system which has tried in every political storm, and struggled with success out of it, and, above all, came triumphant over the greatest tempest—that of the European revolution—which had ever laid waste human society. To what was the contrast owing? It was because the Spaniards did not carry out with them the blessings of a free constitution or the practices or principles of civil or religious liberty, and because North America was crowned with all these political blessings. And if a passing cloud has come over the land for a moment—and it is but for a moment—and there should seem to be, and I believe it is only the semblance of any departure on their side and in the conduct from those kind feelings and strict principles of religion and commercial honor and perfect truth at good faith which had always distinguished them, I have no more doubt than that I now stand here addressing your lordships, that that cloud will pass away, and that the Americans will once more, and in no long space of time, feel proud and feel glorious in once more resuming their station—a station worthy of their British descent and of their British kindred—by feeling and acting as they have felt that no stain should be suffered to rest on any part of their national honor. [Cheers.]

Liverpool, April 8.—The cotton sales to-day are 4,000 bags; of which exporters have taken 600. Prices are about the same; but the desire to sell gives prices a downward tendency.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Evening.

State of Trade.—We have on the whole had a steady business in Cloth through the week, and to-day the demand has continued, with prices fully as good for most kinds, and steady in others. Very few orders, it is understood, have been brought by the Great Western, but as our manufactures are now so many dependent on the United States for a market for their fabrics, less interest is excited by the arrival of the packets than was formerly the case. The market closes exceedingly firm, with rather higher rates. Twist somehow does not realize the expectations of spinners, either in demand or price. It was confidently expected that spring would be the period when higher rates would be obtained. It seems not.

"*The Widow Bewitched.*"—At Stratton, St. Margaret's, near Swindon, on the 3d of February, died Mr. John Gay, of that place. On Sunday, the 12th, a funeral sermon was preached at the chapel which he had been in the habit of attending. His widow was present, and appeared not only deeply affected, but disconsolate—her sobs were audible to the whole congregation, and many thought that if her grief continued to be so excessive, in all human probability one grave would contain the twain before many days or even hours had passed over. But on Thursday, March 9th, the bereaved Mrs. Gay threw aside her "widow's weeds," put on wedding attire, and, tripping to Swindon with Mr. Richard Fowler, was united to him in holy matrimony, and thus gaily got rid of the name of Gay.

Salisbury (Eng.) Herald.

The Globe of Monday had a violent and gross attack on the private character of Mr. Fletcher Webster, late Chief Clerk in the State Department, and recently appointed Secretary to the Mission to China. The Madisonian says that a suit has been instituted against the editors of the Globe for libel.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.—Brig Emerald from Charleston. 26.—Brig Tangier from New York; Schrs. Thames from Turks Island, Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 27.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Jabez L. White from Philadelphia, Phœnix from New York, Sarah from do. 28.—Brigs Franklin from New York, Cornelia from do., Tecumseh from Philadelphia. 29.—Schrs. Santee from New York, Ann Maria from New River. 30.—Brig Baltic from Guadaloupe; Schr. A. F. Thorn from N. York. May 2.—Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Schr. Pelon for Wilmington, Del. May 2.—Brig Emerald for Washington city; Schrs. Thames for Turks Island, Ann Maria for New River.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Superior Court for this County is in session—Judge Settle presiding. It gives us pleasure to learn that there is no criminal case on the State Docket.

The Hon. Anderson Mitchell of Wilkes, has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for Congress in the District extending all along the line of Virginia to Tennessee, commonly called Bedford Brown's District, from the fact that the Locos arranged it with a special eye to his election—though we believe that his friends have not been disposed to run him since he so used himself up in the Legislature.

THE WILMINGTON FIRE.—In addition to the account of this sad calamity which we copied last week, we glean a few particulars from the last Chronicle.

Many families lost all their furniture, clothing, and other household goods; nearly all a part of each, and several whose circumstances were comfortable, are stripped of about every thing they possessed. Some cases are really of a distressing character, and appeal warmly to the sympathies of the less unfortunate among us.

Several of the houses burnt were among the best in the place, and a large proportion valuable ones.

There was one poor old black woman burnt to death in her house, the only life lost, so far as is known.

As to the amount of loss by this dreadful fire. We gave $300,000 as the estimate made in the confusion of the moment. An examination since has proved that that was not far from the proper amount, inclusive of the Rail Road Company's loss. The insurance is not so much as was supposed, $100,000, but only about $75,000. The Rail Road Co. had no insurance.

In addition to the names of the sufferers heretofore given, we find the following: Mrs Laspeyre, Hentz & Benners, Jesse Bowden, W A Rourke, Estate of M Campbell, Estate of J R London, Mrs London, Sen, Estate of McKay, J D Love, William Love, A G Hall, Jeremiah Nichols, W H Beatty, E P Hall, Dr Berry, Mrs Sholers, St John's Lodge B Flanner, A J Battle, H Nutt, Brown & DeRosset, B Sherman, B Hallett, Mr Warren, Miss Hert, J Ballard, G Potter, Mr Thane, W Latimer.

As soon as it was ascertained here that any among the sufferers were in need of pecuniary assistance, a Town Meeting was held, and $641 raised and remitted for the relief of that class.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The statement in this and many other papers, that the Wilmington Rail Road Company had contracted to carry the great mail, was premature. We now learn, that the Company rejected the offer made to them by the Postmaster General, on account, we suppose, of its being too low. We have little doubt, however, that the mail will be conveyed on that route, and we think the Company ought to insist on the same rate of compensation as is paid elsewhere. There is no reason why they should be paid, as heretofore, less than others.

MORE GOLD.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that Major William F. Collins of Raleigh, has discovered a gold mine on the waters of Middle Creek, in Wake county, which promises a rich yield. And we learn from other sources, that similar discoveries have been made at several points on Deep River in Chatham, from the vicinity of Haywood for several miles up the stream. Also, that several other places in Moore county, besides Shields's mine, abound with the precious metals.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Whigs of Virginia are evidently astonished at their own strength, as exhibited in the late election. The Districts were so arranged as to give them but one member of Congress, yet they have elected *four*, and perhaps *six*. They had no hope, nor wish, to carry the House of Delegates, (the Senate and Governor being unalterably against them,) and yet they have almost carried it. As far as heard from they have gained 15 and lost 4. Clear gain 11. A further gain of 6 would have given them a majority.

The members of Congress elected are,

Whigs.—Messrs. Newton, Chilton, Langhorne, and Summers.

Locos.—Messrs. Dromgoole, Jones, Hopkins, Taylor, Steenrod, Chapman, Hubbard, Coles and Lucas.

Tyler ite.—Mr. Wise.

One District (the Albemarle) is yet in doubt. Goggin, Whig, and Gilmer, Loco, were the candidates. The latter was in Madison, a strong Loco-foco county, on the day of election, and the polls were kept open there for three days, being the only county in the State where they were kept open longer than one day. The consequence is, that votes enough have probably been hunted up to beat Goggin, whose election was otherwise secure. A great excitement is beginning to exhibit itself in consequence of this outrageous piece of trickery. Gilmer will scarcely be able to hold a seat obtained under such disgraceful circumstances.

In the Richmond District, the Whigs have had a meeting, and directed Mr. Botts to make a thorough examination into the alleged frauds by which Jones has been returned by 24 votes, and if he finds that he himself has a majority of legal votes, to contest the election.

Wise has beaten his opponent only 2 or 300 votes—which is almost as bad as being beaten himself; and it is believed that if the people had thought him so weak he would have been beaten. But every body said Carter stood no chance, and so many did not vote. Accomac, Wise's own county, did not poll half its strength. The people did not like to vote against him, and would not vote for him. And so he is elected by *a decided minority!*

The substance of the Virginia news is thus briefly stated by the Alexandria Gazette:—

"So far as the returns of the Virginia Election go, they show that the Whig strength, instead of being decreased since the election of 1840, has actually increased—and corroborate fully what Mr. Clay said in his recent speech at Lexington, that the Whig party is stronger now than ever before."

THE CABINET.—There is no longer a doubt that Mr. Webster will retire, or has retired, from the Cabinet, intending to reside at his farm in Massachusetts, and practice law. Mr. Legare, the present able Attorney General, takes his place, whether permanently or only temporarily, is not yet determined, it is supposed.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Three interesting little children, (all they had,) of Duncan and Mary McCaskill, of Montgomery County, were crushed to death by the falling of an Ash-Stand on the 27th ult. The parents were in a field at some distance, and only the grandmother near, who could render no assistance.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamer Hibernia, at Boston, brings Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.

The Steamer Solway, belonging to the West India line, struck on a rock near Corunna, and was lost, with 18 passengers and the Captain and 12 of his crew. She is the third of that line that has been lost.

The Hibernia brought $1,500,000 in specie.

Parliament had adjourned to the 24th, for the Easter Holidays. Money was abundant, the market without material change, and Cotton at Liverpool somewhat more active than before. Mr. Everett is said to have declined the Embassy to China, on the ground of the necessary separation from his family. The accouchment of the Queen was daily expected.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times states that amongst the novelties of the day may be noticed the speedy departure of Mr. O'Connel's eldest son for the United States, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Steele, to organize an agitation there for the speedy repeal of the Union [of England and Ireland.]

The Thames Tunnel, on Good Friday, was visited by about 10,000 persons. Since the opening of the Tunnel, 320,000 persons have passed through it.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 18.

There has been little doing in Cotton for some time past, and the sales have comprised only a limited quantity of any description. In prices we have no decided change to notice, but the present rates are barely supported.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Judge McKinley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided that the late Bankrupt Law "is a valid and binding law according to the Constitution of the U. States of America."

This decision ought to have some weight with the Locos, for the Judge is of their party.

PROTECTION.—The Locofocos cite the fact, that American Cotton Goods have supplanted those of England in some of the Foreign markets, and have even been shipped to England itself, as evidence that a protective Tariff is unnecessary. To some extent they are right. The *course* cotton goods need no protection, and receive none. All the Tariffs in the world can have no effect upon them, for they are made in this country cheaper than they can be made in England. But would this have been the case except for the protection extended many years ago! Certainly not. *Then*, such goods as are now made here and sold at 4 to 10 cents a yard, were sent to us from England at 20 to 40 cents. The wise policy of protecting manufactures during their infancy, has succeeded in building up a home manufacture, with which nothing can compete. The country, and the whole country, is benefited by it.

The finer qualities of goods still need protection, but it is not unreasonable to suppose, that in no great time, improved skill will place these too, above the reach of competition, and beyond the need of protection. Who will benefit by such protection! Of course the people of this country. For, to say nothing of the new field opened for enterprize, and the employment of capital and labor, the price of goods will be diminished to the consumer.

FINANCES AND FREIGHTS.—Two important facts are stated in the papers. The receipts at the New York Custom House on one day of last week were $100,000. And the Secretary of the Treasury finds himself so full-handed as to be able to give notice, that the Department is ready to pay off all the Treasury Notes issued prior to July 1, 1842, and which are now drawing 6 per cent. interest.

These are results of the Tariff passed by the late Whig Congress, and of the reduction of the Expenses of Government to a little more than sixteen millions, effected by the same Whig Congress.

They may be regarded as the turning point in the downward progress of the financial affairs of Government. For six years past, ever since the accession of Van Buren, the Nation has been running in debt to support itself. Van Buren's Extra Session, instead of taking immediate steps either to raise the requisite amount or to curtail expenses, authorized the issue of Treasury Notes, and thus created the first portion of that public debt which has ever since been swelling in amount, until a Whig Congress arrested it, cut down the expenses, and provided the means to pay those expenses and a portion of the debt itself. We claim credit for the Wisdom and Patriotism of that Congress.

It has been asserted by the Locofocos, that the Tariff was a prohibitory one; that the revenue would not be as great under it as under a lower Tariff. The facts show, that, as usual, their predictions are false.

They have also attempted to alarm the planters by asserting, that the ships which carried our cotton to Europe would be obliged to return empty, and that consequently, the cotton had to pay the expenses of the voyage back, as well as that out. A South Carolina paper even asserted, that the freight of cotton to Liverpool had risen a penny a pound. The fact is, as will be seen, that goods *are* imported, Locofoco assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, and the entire freight of cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool is only a half penny per pound. How it could have risen a penny a pound when the whole charge is only a half penny, we leave it to Locofoco-ism to explain.

We hope and believe that the Tariff *has* reduced the quantity of goods imported. We have had too much of the finery of England and France; and think it high time that we should pay for a portion of those already imported, before we buy more. With a debt of two hundred millions hanging over the country, it is a wise law which interposes obstacles to the increase of that debt.

SALT AS MANURE.—Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry gives the result of experiments in manuring land, showing that Salt is a valuable manure for any kind of crops. 20 lbs. of common Salt to an eighth of an acre of land, produced 219 lbs. of wheat, weighing 62¼ lbs. per bushel, (or 3 1-2 bushels of wheat,) whilst the same quantity of land, without manure, produced only 90 lbs. of wheat, weighing 61 lbs. to the bushel. Land will bear 5 bushels of Salt to the acre—more than that quantity is injurious.

Will not some of our readers try the experiment, and give us the result? It may be useful, in these times, when the Farmers of North Carolina are so generally turning their attention to improving their lands, instead of either clearing new lands or moving off to "new countries." A Cotton Planter informed us a few days ago, that he now made 50 per cent. more of Cotton from the same number of acres and the same labor, than he did ten years ago, and his land is becoming every year more and more valuable. And all because he is careful to manure his lands.

The Rev. D. McNeil Turner, (formerly of this town,) has accepted the Professorship of Languages in the Oglethorpe University, Georgia.

"DENY EVERY THING."—This seems to be so much the policy of the Locofoco presses, that we really fear that we shall not be able to state the most notorious fact without being called on for proof, chapter and verse. We have been required to prove, what all well informed persons know, that Mr. Van Buren admitted the Constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and now we are met with a *quasi* denial of the Cheraw Gazette, that Gen. Jackson ever promised us "better times and a better currency" than we had during the existence of the United States Bank. We expect next to have to prove, that he called the Gazette's favorite, Mr. Calhoun, the "greatest rascal" in the universe and threatened to hang him under the "Second Section,"—that he admitted the constitutionality and usefulness of a U. S. Bank, and offered to furnish the plan of one—that Mr. Calhoun was a Bank man, a Tariff man, and an Internal Improvement man—or some other equally notorious fact. Indeed, we shall not be surprised to find it denied by some of these "teachers of politics," that Gen. Jackson ever was President of the United States, or ever "killed the monster."

As the history of the last twelve years is only written in the public documents and newspapers of the day, and our head is not a table of contents referring at once to the page in which each prominent event is recorded, this obliviousness of our opponents, whether it be real or feigned, sometimes gives us a little trouble in hunting up the exact authority, without which, and sometimes even with it, they will persist in their denials. In this particular instance we are able to satisfy the Gazette fully.

In February and March, 1834, after Gen. Jackson had removed the deposites from the Bank, and had sworn "by the Eternal" that he would crush the monster, Committees of the most respectable gentlemen of all political parties, and from various parts of the country, were deputed to wait upon him, and represent to him the deplorable condition into which his course had precipitated the country, and the further ruinous consequences which would inevitably result. To these Committees Gen. Jackson reiterated his determination to put down the Bank and to furnish "as good, nay, a *better and more solvent currency* than that of the National Bank," (we quote his words.) "That the State Banks would answer all the purposes of the country." That when he had put the monster down, "the other moneyed institutions will meet all the wants of the people." He contended that one Bank in each State "would be sufficient to accommodate the mercantile interest," and that these State Banks would furnish "the better currency." These expressions were repeated to the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Delaware Committees, and perhaps to others, on the various occasions on which they waited on him.

One of the means by which he declared his expectation of accomplishing all this great good, after crushing the monster, was, that "the effect of his measures would be to BREAK THE COUNTRY BANKS; that it would be a benefit to the people to break them;" "that farmers did not need a bank; ought to have nothing to do with banks; that none but merchants required them, and that there was no necessity for them except in the large commercial towns."

It was at these times that he repeatedly declared, that "ALL WHO TRADE ON BORROWED CAPITAL OUGHT TO BREAK;" which is equivalent to a declaration that nineteen-twentieths of all the people of this country ought to break; that all but the rich, who have no occasion to borrow, ought to break; and that those who are born poor should ever remain so, rather than borrow any thing to start themselves in life.

We hope the Gazette is satisfied on this point.—If he wishes for further light on it, he can obtain it by reference to the file of the National Intelligencer or any other paper of that period, in which he will find that the whole tenor of the President's language is in accordance with the above extracts.

The Gazette goes on to say:—

"Neither do we believe that he or any other man has the power to *improve* the currency—it is *better* now, (what there is of it,) than probably it has ever been since the formation of the Government; and Exchanges are more equal that at any time during the existence of a National Bank."

"What there is of it!" Aye, there's the rub.—Before Gen. Jackson commenced his "experiments" for "bettering the currency," there was a reasonable amount of it; the country was truly prosperous; people were doing a safe and profitable business; failures were rare; property and produce brought fair prices; and the land was happy. But all these things were not good enough for Gen Jackson. He determined to "better" them, and his process consisted in breaking the great balance wheel of the machine, then breaking all the country banks, and finally breaking all "those who trade on borrowed capital." Well, stupendous as was the work he carved out for himself, he accomplished a great portion of it, and by the aid too of many of the very banks and people whom it was his object to crush. With a fatuity perfectly astounding when we look back calmly upon it, we find many of these very victims aiding the tyrant in his unholy war upon the prosperity of themselves and their country. And even some of those who were struck down are still either unable or unwilling to see the hand that dealt the blow.

But the currency "is *better* now, (says the Gazette,) than probably it ever has been since the formation of the government." This is certainly a very great mistake. We ask any man, of any party, if we now have any such currency as the late U. S. Bank fu nished, which passed from hand to hand in every State, county, town and neighborhood in the United States, from the Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, and every where of equal value, and every where as good as gold and silver, and vastly more convenient for the great business purposes of the community? What bank note can a man now get in North Carolina or South Carolina, we ask the Gazette, which he can remit to any other State, with an assurance that it will be worth a dollar there, though confessedly worth that amount in the State where it is issued? There is no such currency.—Every man must confess, then, that we have not as good, much less a *better* currency now, than we have had. (We say nothing of the Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas currencies. They range from one to thirty per cent. below par.)

"Exchanges, (says the Gazette,) are more equal than at any time during the existence of a National Bank." We are really surprised that an Editor of so much intelligence as he evidently is, can make such a random assertion as this. The Gazette itself states that Exchange on New York is 1 per cent. premium at that place. Here it is 1½. What was it during several years of the existence of the U. S. Bank? It is well known that any amount of exchange was obtained here on any of the Northern cities at *one-quarter of one per cent.*, and moreover, that that Bank checked from almost any part of the country on almost any other part, at from one-eighth to one-half of one per cent. During the year 1832, the average premium on its entire domestic exchanges, was but *one-eleventh of one per cent.!* The amount of exchanges for that year was $241,717,910, and this enormous amount was conveyed from place to place, without the loss of a dollar, at the rate of 9 cents for every hundred dollars so transported!

Is there any thing like this now! Far from it. We pay here a dollar and a half for what cost then on an average but 9 cents. In Cheraw they pay a dollar. In other places from a dollar to five dollars. It is but a day or two since we saw a Locofoco glorification at the low rate of exchange between New York and Boston, and it is indeed low; it is only one-eighth of one per cent. but even that is higher than the average of the U. S. Bank's charge; notwithstanding the two cities are so near together and the intercourse is almost hourly, by means of the rail roads and steam boats. We admit that the exchanges are better than they have been. But, with all the facilities afforded by rail roads, they are materially worse than they were during the days of the Bank.

But, suppose it were true that the currency and exchanges were really better, as Gen. Jackson promised they should be, would the gain be sufficient to atone for the ten years of misfortune, and the age of crime, through which we have passed since he made his rash promise! The country was prosperous, undeniably so, in 1832. Gen. Jackson vetoed the Bank bill that year, and removed the deposites the next. Then came the Pet Bank system, with instructions from the Administration to lend freely, so that the monster's place might be filled. Hundreds of Banks sprung up to fill the vacuum. The land was flooded with paper money. It sunk, and the authors of the evil were the first to disavow and spurn it. Each new experiment plunged the country deeper in trouble. And from 1833 to this day we have seen little else than evil—political, pecuniary and moral evil. It may be very true, and we are inclined to think it is, "that no man has the power to improve the currency." We only regret that the Gazette's party did not think so when Gen. Jackson madly set about to improve it; it was then good enough; he insisted on bettering it, and the consequence has been that it has passed through every stage of disorder, until at last there is something of a revival—the constitution of the over-physicked patient has at last got the better of the quacks who have been experimenting on it—and we have a currency which is pretty good, "what there is of it!"

After the above was in type, we found the following two items in a New York paper of last week, which may show the Gazette how equal the exchanges are:—

"Mobile is a little worse—17½ a 18. North Carolina, in consequence of the difficulty of getting returns, has gone up. We quote 2 per cent. At Mobile on the 25th ult there was a fair demand for Bills at 16 a 16½ for 60 day bills, 17 a 17½ for 30 days, and 17½ a 18 for sight."

"The Cincinnati Gazette of the 28th ult. says: "The active demand for Eastern Exchange noticed in our last still continues. On the 22d ult. the currency rate advanced to 1 1-2 per cent. premium, at which we now quote it very firm."

ROGUERY.—The following paragraph is from the "Indiana Eagle," a Locofoco paper. It will be seen that it not only denies the constitutional authority of a State to create a debt at all, but maintains that after one has been created, it is the duty of the State to swindle the creditor out of the money which he lent:—

From the Indiana Eagle.

"What may be the sentiments of Mr Whitcomb touching the doctrine we advocate, in regard to the State debts, we know not, but for *ourself, one of his supporters, we deny that such a thing as a State debt exists*, or can exist in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, or that the *reproachful* term of repudiation can apply to a refusal to pay the State bonds; that those bonds are illegitimate and unconstitutional, and that the people never authorized, nor have the power to authorize the issuing of such bonds; that it was an unauthorized act, so far as the people are concerned, and that they *are not, cannot be, either by law or honor, bound to pay the first cent, neither principal nor interest upon them;* that the whole scheme is a fraud upon the laboring portion of our population, got up at the bidding, and for the benefit of stock-jobbers, to enable them to *fleece* honest industry of its hard earnings for all time to come."

The richest man in Philadelphia, Mr. Jacob Ridgeway, died on the 30th ult. aged 75. He was a self-made man, in early life a ship carpenter, and afterwards for many years a most successful merchant. Latterly he has built a great number of houses, and kept upwards of 200 carpenters, painters, and other mechanics, constantly employed. He owned several hundred houses in Philadelphia and other places, and died worth, it is supposed, six millions of dollars, most of which falls to a son, and two daughters, Mrs Dr. Rush and Mrs Roatch. The latter is a widow, and neither has a child. He has left $800,000 to charitable purposes.

The Mexican forces which invaded the revolted province of Yucatan, have met with a defeat. The Yucatan forces, to the number of 2500, attacked them soon after they landed, and killed 400 out of 2000, with very little loss on their own part.

John M. Botts.—The vote for Mr. Botts, in a District grossly gerrymandered on purpose to secure his defeat, in the heart of the ancient Commonwealth which has been disgraced by the treachery of John Tyler, is in effect a triumph. After all the Loco Foco Counties had been attached to his District that could be, until it was of proper size, it was necessary to pile on one more, or he would have beaten his adversaries after all! What must John Tyler think of this vote in the District which has been the theatre of most of his public life as Legislator and Governor? The man who *moved his impeachment* in Congress has polled a better vote than was ever before given in the same Counties for a Whig—better than even that of 1840 for Harrison and Tyler.

N. Y. Tribune.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The returns are yet very imperfect and limited. One thing, however, is perfectly certain: *every candidate who took a bold stand in favor of the Administration has been elected.—Madisonian.*

This is funny, and yet nearer the truth than most things in the official paper. We have heard of only ONE man who took a bold stand for the Administration—Mr. Wise—and the boast of the Government sheet is therefore well-founded!—*Richmond Whig.*

Cure for Chewing Tobacco.—Read the following paragraph:

Economy—Tobacco which has been chewed once, may be rendered fit for chewing a second time, by dipping it in vinegar and water, and drying it in the sun. A colored gentleman in this city sells hundreds of pounds per week, which has been renewed in this manner. He can safely recommend it, as he has chewed it all himself, and knows it to be genuine.

Boston Paper.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. James M. Thomas, Mr. HAMPTON R. WEST to Miss ELIZABETH A. MEACHUM, daughter of Wm. S. Meachum, Esq.

At the residence of Niven Macleran, Esq., in Moore County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. E. McNair, Mr. JNO. J. LAMB, of Marlborough District, S. C. to Miss LYDIA JANE, daughter of Niven Macleran, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 30th ult., by Geo. Cagle, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH OWEN of Moore, to Miss QUEEN NORTHCOTT of Montgomery.

In Lonsburg, by Rev. Mr. Mainer, on Tuesday last, Mr. CHARLES C. RABOTEAU to Miss SARAH A. WYNNE.

DIED.

In Sampson county, on the 12th of April, Mrs. CATHARINE DRAUGHON, in the 70th year of her age.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. ANN C. BAKER, the beloved consort of Dr. Simmons J. Baker.

In Johnston county, Mrs. MARY SANDERS, widow of the late Col. JOHN SANDERS, in the 58th year of her age.

In Raleigh, very suddenly, on Sunday last, leaving an infant daughter only a few hours old, Mrs. SUSAN McPHEETERS, the youthful, amiable and interesting consort of Mr. James G. McPheeters.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 10.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto. apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	5½	a 6	Molasses,	23	a 25
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	15	a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	4½	a 6	Rugs,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn.	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3	a 3½	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$5½	a $6	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
dry,		10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,	25	a 30
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1⅛	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy.) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10. 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Cotton continues to come in quite freely for the season, and is in brisk demand at 4 to 6 cents for prime. News from Liverpool to the 19th April was received yesterday morning, but, in our opinion, will not produce any change in prices in this market.

Bacon has declined, and is now selling at 5½ to 6.

Flour is rather lower, and sales have been made at 5 50 to 6 00.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 3.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine stands at $2, for ordinary qualities; a small lot of virgin dip brought $2 15. Tar sells at 85 cents.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Some demand has sprung up for lumber, for building purposes, since the fire, which will without doubt, continue and increase. We hear of no timber sales.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—May 3.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 7; Corn 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 1-2 to 6 1-2, mostly 5 to 6; Bacon 5 to 8; Flour 5 75 to 6 75.

Cotton at Charleston 4½ to 7½; Corn 62;

Total receipts of Cotton 2,119,594 bales, against 1,522,888 to same dates last year.

New York, May 4.

Cotton.—There is a speculative feeling, which is taking up considerable lots. The sales of yesterday and to-day reach 3,000 to 3,500 bales, at very firm rates, and chiefly taken by speculators. There is no export demand of consequence, but manufacturers are buying rather largely. Some Cottons have sold to-day at 1⅛c per lb. full above the lowest point of the season. We quote as yesterday: Upland—middling 6¼, middling fair 6¾, fair 7 a 7½, good fair 8; N. Orleans—middling 6 1-2, middling fair 7, fair 7½; good fair 8½ a 8¾.

New York, May 6, 1843.

Cotton.—The effect of the foreign news has been to produce a pause in the market. The sales have been limited, and the market is as yet quite unsettled. Buyers are asking a reduction, but holders as yet will not yield. Sales yesterday 1,800 bales.

Naval Stores.—We notice sales 1,300 bbls North County Turpentine at $2 30. For a parcel of Wilmington 2 36¼ was refused. Spirits Turpentine are held at 36 a 37c, 4 mos. Holders of Turpentine are waiting further advices in relation to the amount of Stores destroyed at Wilmington by the fire.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, G W McDonald, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale, J D Starr, Hall & Hall, H L Myrover, C T Haigh, C J & R M Orrell, and G W Davis, of this place; and for T Falls, D Freeman & Son, Lash & Co, W F Watts & Co, G W Brown & Co, Cress & Boger, B Oats, J J & A C Blum, G Makepeace, Crewen & McCain, and H A London, of the interior.

Also, on Monday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for W McIntyre, G McNeill, H Mitchell, D Shaw, J Sandy, E Fuller, Rockfish Co, H Branson, G & H McMillan, C P Mallett, J Waddill & Co, B Rose, A Monheimer, and A Kimball, of this place; and for S T Pfohl, W J McConnell, S L Jones, J W Thomas, D Huffman, J W Lindsey, Thomas & Sanders, P S Benbow, Hauser & Wilson, Scott & McAdoo, Dr G F Wilson, Wiseman & Bell, J H Thompson, Dr B L Bell, J Krider & Son, Foster & Hunt, Lexington Co, Hon Jno D Toomer, Hon John M Dick, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 2d, Steamer Cotton Plant, with 140 hhds. Tobacco, &c.

Also, on the 9th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, E W Willkings, P P Johnson & Co, J Waddill & Co, Beverly Rose, and Benbow & Co.

☞ River in good boating order *now*.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 5th day of June next, the undersigned as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, one NEGRO WOMAN, named Betty; one Jersey Wagon; Medicine, &c. Terms made known at the Sale.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.

May 9, 1843. 53-3w

FOR RENT,

A neat Dwelling for a small family, with a good Garden, on Hay Mount, near the Town Fountain. Terms reasonable to an approved tenant. Apply at this Office.

May 6, 1843. 53-3w

Fashionable Summer Clothing.

THE Subscriber has just received from the City of Philadelphia, an assortment of Spring and Summer CLOTHING, among which are—

Cloth, Kentucky Jeans, white and colored Linen, black and green Summer Cloth, Gingham, Gambroon, and Drilling Frock and Dress Coats; Cassimere, Sattinet, Gambroon, white and fancy Linen Drilling and Cotton Drilling Pantaloons; Silk, Satin, Silk and Woollen Velvet, Bombazine and Marseilles Vests; Roundabouts; white and Chintz Shirts; Under Shirts; Suspenders; Satin and fancy Silk Summer Stocks; Silk and Gingham Cravats; Bosoms; Collars, &c. &c. Also, Palm-leaf and Boys' Leghorn Hats. The above Clothing is made in the best manner and latest style, and will be sold lower than it can be purchased elsewhere in the State.

A. MONHEIMER, Hay Street,

2 doors above Lafayette Hotel.

May 2, 1843. 53-1w

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving a General Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Drap-de-tes, Gambroons, Bombazines, French Printed Lawns, new style Muslins and Nets, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose, a fine assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, Parasols and fashionable Fans, English and American Prints, Nankins, Bird's-eye Diapers, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Misses' Florence ditto, Infants' Leghorn Hats, 300 pair superior Shoes and Slippers, all entirely new. Also, fashionable Bonnet and Bobinet Ribbon, and various articles in the Dry Goods line.

May 9, 1843. 53-3wpd

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

☞ The Subscriber having obtained special letters of Administration, will sell on the 7th of June next, on a credit of six months, at the Office of Dr. James C. Smith, dec'd, in Fayetteville, the Stock of MEDICINES, MEDICAL BOOKS and INSTRUMENTS, and SHOP FURNITURE, belonging to the Estate.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1843. 53tf

RAGS WANTED.

10,000 LBS. clean COTTON RAGS, wanted by

E. FULLER.

May 9, 1843. 53-2w

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

BULWER'S NOVELS, at 25 cents each, viz: Last of the Barons; Alice; Ernest Maltravers; Eugene Aram; Paul Clifford; Last Days of Pompeii; Pelham; Devereux; Rienzi;

James's last Novel, Forest Days, at 12 1-2 cents; Adam Brown the Merchant, 12 1-2; The Czarina, 25; Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, at 7 1-2 per No.; O'Connell's Ireland, 25; Life of John C. Calhoun, 12 1-2; Jack Hinton, 50; Charles O'Malley, 1 25; Pictorial History of the United States, 25 cents per No; The Marriage Ring, 37 1-2; Young Ladies Friend.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 3 vols, for 1 12; Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. for 75; Moffett's Southern Africa at $1; Taylor's Ancient Christianity, 1 30; The Bible in Spain, 50 cts.

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art, at 25 cents per No.

E. J. HALE.

STEVENS'S NEW WORK.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Yucatan, illustrated by 120 splendid Engravings, 2 vols. price $5.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Lands of Arch'd Cameron having been unavoidably postponed, I hereby give notice that said Land will be exposed for Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next. A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving bond and security.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

May 8, 1843. 53-ts

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 27, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 20, 1843.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	20 Prizes of	$1,000
1 ditto	10 080	20 ditto	500
1 ditto	6,000	40 ditto	300
1 ditto	2,900	36 ditto	200
&c.		&c.	&c.

(1st drawn No. $20—2d or 3d $16—4th or 5th $12—Lowest prize, $10.)

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets $120 00

Ditto ditto 22 Half do 60 00

Ditto ditto 22 Quarter do 30 00

THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$60,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 Prize of	30,000	5 ditto	1,750
1 ditto	15,000	10 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1,250
1 ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	7,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	400
1 ditto	5,000	100 ditto	300
1 ditto	4,000	100 ditto	250
1 ditto	2,500	170 ditto	200
1 ditto	2 311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$25—$20—$15—$12—$10.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $270 00

Ditto ditto 26 Half do 135 00

Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 67 50

Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*

Washington City, D. C.

April 29, 1843. 53-tu-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver vs. David W. McIver.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap. 412½ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet. 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints. 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127½ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63. 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick. 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597¾ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaleon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866½ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108¾ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass. 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237½ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 50 pieces colored Cambric. 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53¼ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79½ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70. 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49½ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46½ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436¾ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046¼ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477½ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans. 498½ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 489 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds. ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617½ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21½ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051½ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 22:8¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010½ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases. 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¾ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¾ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828¼ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818¼ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819¼ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461¼ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376¾ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 16: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108¾ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5¾ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 7½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto. 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56¼ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40¼ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122⅝ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139⅜ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666½ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671¼ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056½ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598¼ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting. 16¼ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Grosde-Nap, 45¼ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587¼ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lisc, 400¾ yards,
269: 109: 19: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344¼ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331⅜ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto. 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto. 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11½ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15½ yards,
283: 26 075: 1 do ditto. 20 yards,
284: 62 289: 1 do ditto, 16½ yards,
285: 62,367: 1 do ditto, 13½ yards,
286: 62,243: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62,343: 1 do ditto, 15½ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18½ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23½ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief. 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25½ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 9 cases. 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36. G H: 1 case. 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
350: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 cs, 72 Dlo Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 33: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 cs, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 cs, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases. 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Disper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting. 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220⅜ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting. 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647½ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 80: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage. W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

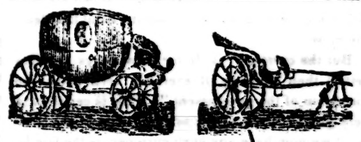
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1843.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarks & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash* or *good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 10, 1843. 49-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 4 0tf

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Y'uley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Mammion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.

Joseph Medley *vs.* Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, and Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made according to law, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of American Independence.

[$1 5w] W. E. TROY, C. M. E.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the